Social Conditions, Improvement of ... 1911.

TO RAISE THE MORAL TONE OF LOCAL SALOONS

New York Colored Saloonmen to Organize to Better Conditions

CONFERENCE HELD SATURDAY

N.Y. Age 12-14-11

Associate Committee to the Committee of Fourteen Promises to Co operate With Saloonkeepers.

An important conference was held last Saturday afternoon at the office of Dr. E. P. Roberts, 242 W. 53d street, between the Associate Committee to the Committee of Fourteen and the colored saloon keepers of New York City, at which plans were discussed for raising the moral tone of the colored saloons as well as the formation of an organization among the saloon keepers for their mutual protection.

Among those present at the conference were Fred. R. Moore, chairman; Dr. E. P. Roberts, Counselor James L. Curtis and Dr. P. A. Johnson, representing the Committee of Fourteen, and Barron D. Wilkins, G. L. Young, J. W. Connor, William Banks and J. H. Press, representing the saloon men.

The Associate Committee to the Committee of Fourteen promised to co-operate with the saloon keepers in their effort to improve conditions, and there was not a saloon man present who did not express a desire to eliminate some of the features that have been declared objectionable by the Committee of Fourteen.

During the conference the large influx of Negroes to Harlem was also discussed, and those conducting thirst emporiums in that section of the city promised to direct their efforts toward bettering conditions. An agreement has been entered into wherein the colored saloonmen in Harlem will make an effort to decrease the number of drunks among colored men. They have entered into a compact to the effect that all persons under the influence of liquor, upon applying for intoxicating drink, will be refused.

The general tendency of Negroes to support saloons and other business enterprises managed and owned by whites in Harlem were discussed, and plans will be made to equalize this support among the colored business institutions.

Lucy Laney League.

Age 12-10-11

Mrs Jenifer Represents N. A. C. W.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 27.—Miss Elizabeth C. Carter, president of the National Association of Colored Women, delegated Mrs. Eva T. Jenifer, one of the most practical clubwomen in America, to represent her and the N. A. C. W. at the National Council of Women of the United States, which met in Chicago, Ill., at the Auditorium Hotel last week, November 14 and 15.

CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORKERS

Two Important Sessions Held Monday at United Charities Building

MANY IDEAS ADVANCED

Institution is Needed for Delinquent Colored Girls Between Fourteen and Sixteen

WORK OF WHITE ROSE HOME

Ten Thousand Homeless Girls Have Been Sheltered in 14 Years—Building to House All Auxiliaries Discussed.

Telegraph 12-7-11

An important conference of social workers among the Negroes of New York was held Monday in the Assembly Hall in the United Charities Building, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, which was attended by members of both races deeply interested in settlement work. Two sessions were held—one in the afternoon and the other in the evening. Both were made interesting by the illuminating addresses made treating on the work being done to better the condition of the Negro in Greater New York.

A number of valuable suggestions were given and discussed at both sessions. In the evening the practicability of erecting a building to be made the headquarters of all auxiliaries doing work among Negroes was suggested by Dr. William H. Brooks.

One of the principal thoughts advanced in the afternoon was the need of an institution for reforming colored girls between 14 and 16 years old. Miss Ellie A. Walls, a graduate of Fisk, stated that to-day there is not a place for the Negro girl delinquent of 14 to 16 years old, and that private institutions close their doors to them. Miss Walls declared that the House of Good Shepherd and the House of Mercy, which formerly received colored girls, no longer accept them, although these institutions describe themselves as being open for the help of all friendless women, regardless of race, color or religion.

In speaking of "The Working Girls' Home" Mrs. Frances Reynolds Keyser, Superintendent of the White Rose Home, stated that during the 14 years' existence of the White Rose Home it had sheltered over 10,000 homeless colored girls and was doing a great work. She made an appeal for the moral and financial support of the colored citizens of the city in promoting the welfare of so praiseworthy a cause.

The opening address of the evening session was made by Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, professor of economics and statistics of the New York School of Philanthropy, who spoke on "Co-operation and Its Value to a Community." The other speakers on the program were Dr. William H. Brooks, pastor of St. Mark's M. E. Church, "Possibilities of Co-operation in this Community"; Miss Mary White Ovington, "How It Can Be Secured"; Mrs. Frances Reynolds Keyser, "The Working Girls' Home"; Fred R. Moore, editor of THE AGE, "The Press"; the Rev. William P. Hayes, pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, "The Church"; the Rev. H. C. Bishop, rector of St. Philip's Church, "The Church"; Dr. Joshua L. Barton, president of the New York Colored Mission, "Missions"; and Prof. George E. Haynes, "What Is Being Done to Promote Co-operation."

Appearing on the program in the afternoon session were: Miss Carolena M. Wood, first directress of the Riverdale Orphan Asylum, "Institutional Care"; Eugene K. Jones, field secretary of the Committee on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, "Boys' and Girls' Clubs"; Miss Grace P. Campbell, probation secretary of the National League for the Protection of Colored Women, "Probationary Care"; Henry Clay Preston, superintendent and secretary of the Brooklyn Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, "Children's Court"; Ernest Coulter, clerk of the Children's Court, "Children's Court"; Miss Ellis A. Walls, member of the Committee on Urban Conditions Among Negroes at the New York School of Philanthropy, "The Need of Institutional Care"; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, director of publicity and research of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "Summary."

The addresses before the Middle Western States Juvenile Court Judges' Conference was highly enjoyed by those who were fortunate enough to attend. Thursday Mrs. Bessie L. Allen probation officer read an excellent paper before the conference. She was applauded several times and seemed to please the members when she said that "White people should be interested in the health of their servants lest disease be brought into their own families." Rev. C. H. Parrish, president of the Kentucky Home Society, read a paper on "Child Saving." His address was highly appreciated by all. He concluded his address by saying that "No child should be without a home and no home without a child." The Eckstein Norton Boys' Brass Band played several selections.

Standard 12-23-11

THE RACE CONFERENCE

Meets in Columbia Last Week in January, 1912.

South Carolina

The South Carolina Race Conference will be held in First Calvary Baptist church the last week in January, 1912. This will be a great meeting, as there will be subjects of great importance to be discussed. There is trouble ahead. The great question will be how to avert it. Come prepared to discuss the great questions which mean so much to the race.

Remember, too, that at this conference delegates will be selected to the Farmers' Conference to be held at Tuskegee, Ala., in April. Come to Columbia to the Race Conference.

The farmers are invited to come. Reduced rates on all the railroads.

Eminent men of all denominations are placed on the program. Come and hear them.

Following are some of the subjects to be discussed:

"The Reason for the Negro's Slackness Toward Foreign Missions."

"Some Remedy for Employing Our Young Women."

"Is the Race Progressive in Business?"

"Some of the Terrible Hindrances to the Negro's Development in this Country."

"Do the Higher Institutions of Learning Train Our Young People for Christian Leaders?"

"The Internal Prejudices of the Negro Race, and Their Effect Upon Our Advancement in This Country."

"The Protection of the Negro Race in America."

"The Negro's Contribution as a Builder of This Country."

"The Country Life of the Race Compared with the City Life."

Race Conference Suggested Subjects.

1. Will industrial education solve the Negro problem?

2. The cause and remedy of race prejudice.

3. What part does Negro womanhood play in the civilization of the race?

4. Show how dress and drink are ruining the race.

5. State the need and value of a clean and efficient Negro ministry.

6. Unless the Negro becomes more efficient or skilled as a laborer the white man will bar him from the trades.

7. Show the importance of the home and its influence.

8. State some of the benefits to be secured from the Race Conference.

9. What would you recommend or suggest to check the Negro youth in its indolence and vice?

10. The Bible is the bed-rock of all sane and safe people.

11. What should be done to decrease the death rate of the race?

12. What are the Negroes doing in the State to advance their own education?

COMMANDMENTS FOR GIRLS

Sauk. Tribune 12-23-11

ILLINOIS CHRONICLE GIVES VALUABLE ADVICE TO DAUGHTERS OF THE RACE.

"I. Thou shalt not deceive thy mother.

"II. Thou shalt not exchange the bloom of innocence for the favor and contempt of any man.

"III. Thou shalt not esteem silk petticoats and diamond rings as of greater value than the family's general welfare.

"IV. Thou shalt not regard flattery and false pretense as the highway to popularity.

"V. Thou shalt not gossip.

"VI. Thou shalt not use loud speech nor bold manner to attract attention.

"VII. Thou shalt not think more of the culture of thy heels than thy head.

"VIII. Thou shalt not hold the cup of thy brother's lips; much less to the lips of somebody else's brother.

"IX. Thou shalt not imitate the fine lady's languor while thy mother washes dishes and sweeps the house.

"X. Thou shalt find joy in the service of God who created thee."

Especial attention might be called to the first commandment. It is a long time before the young girl realizes that her mother has a greater interest in her welfare than any other person possibly can have, and the mother is bringing to the daughter all of her ideals coupled with her knowledge and experience. It is absolutely needful for success in life that one should get a right start morally. Development is sporadic; not only in the sense of occasional but also accidental. Young people can't see clearly, they have not enough experience to gauge conditions. Therefore a girl must be content to let her mother judge for her and until such time she is perfectly sure of her own wisdom and code of conduct.

Let us emphasize the grade of attention that boisterous conduct excites.

All girls like admiration, like to feel that they are standing out clearly defined, but the attention that is attracted by loud laughter and conspicuous actions is the kind that bars refined homes to that girl years after when she realizes the folly of her methods. Attention to be of any value must hold an element of respect. A girl must always be characterized by the beauty of her manners and the refinement of her actions if she is to rise above the ordinary. When a person's entrance into a street car is immediately obvious, that person is stamped as ill bred.

Ill breeding has no asset except to the woman we do not wish to discuss. There is a great need for strong womanly qualities among our girls and it behooves every one to make the most of her life.

So important is the matter of dress that Thomas Carlyle wrote a book covering this subject and its effects on character. "Fine Feathers Make Fine Birds" is a fallacy, unless the bird happens to be born with the feathers. Dress is one of the many institutions of civilization and is an acquired taste and no phase of life expresses more clearly the trend of one's character. It often happens that when one's clothes are speaking aloud on the street, the street is soon speaking aloud about that person. Culture in clothes means quite simple things that are beautiful because of their good taste.

Expensive apparel for the average person is usually obtained through a sacrifice of something. If one sacrifice intellect for clothes, it's a poor investment. Perhaps this is a sacrifice that is most often made. Every one should aspire to take a definite place in her community, either by mental achievement by accumulation or moral worth. Too much time and money spent on clothes robs the girl of the opportunity to enrich herself by any other acquirement. It is a neat girl, not the flashy one that demands the sincerest admiration.

Social Conditions, Improvement of.—1911.

TREATING NEGRO PROBLEM AT BASIS.

An organization sought to be chartered by fifty or more representative negro women of Atlanta under the title, the "Neighborhood Union," deserves more than passing attention from the student of the negro problem in its fundamental aspects.

The organization, headed by Eugenia Hope, president of the Atlanta Baptist college, has already been at work for some time in that section of the city bounded by Ashby, Chapel and Beck with streets and Greensferry avenue.

Having demostrated the feasibility of the principle upon which they operated, the intention now is to found a central body which shall gradually create similar unions in every negro neighborhood in the city.

The primary purposes of the organization are to elevate the moral, social, intellectual and spiritual standards in each neighborhood; to lead mothers to better care of infants, cleaner and more sanitary maintenance of their premises; to campaign everywhere against vice and disease, by appealing to individual members of the home; to organize classes for tuition in cooking, sewing and general housework.

This program gets at the very basis of the negro problem, wherever located.

It is by the purity, virility and aspiration of the home that the white race has achieved and safeguarded its civilization. The same influences must be directed against the problems of disease, vice, crime and inefficiency, if the negro race is ever to solve its own problems.

It is to be hoped progress will be made in these directions by this new organization, which is not of a commercial nature. The Constitution has many times pointed out, co-operation from the superior race is called for in the degree that the white man is inevitably affected by the progress or retrogression of the negro.

LEADS HIGH SCHOOL CLASS

Thomas Johnson Takes First Honors at Jersey City High School—General Average 93.64.

Another Negro pupil of the New Jersey schools has made an enviable record for intelligence, following in the footsteps of 14-year-old Estelle Gibbs, of Hoboken, N. J., who made the highest mark among the grammar school graduates. Thomas Johnson, 16 years old, residing at 62 Newark avenue, Jersey City, has the credit of taking first honors in the Jersey City high school.

Young Johnson leads the January graduating class of the Jersey City high school with a general average of 93.64 per cent. for four years. It is the first time a Negro has won such distinction in Jersey City.

The commencement exercises of the January class of 1910 will be held jointly with the June class shortly before the summer vacation. It is predicted by the school officials that Johnson will deliver the valedictory.

Johnson is very modest about his record, and says he had to study very hard to get first place. He will study law.

Another colored youth, James Wilson, won second honors, and Oscar Byron, white, made the third highest mark of the class.

PROTECTING NEGRO WOMEN

Association Organized in Their Interest Active

TO EXTEND WORK

Offices to be Established in Richmond, New Orleans, Charleston, Jacksonville, etc.

SOUND ADVICE GIVEN

Women Who Come to Northern Cities From the South to Live Should Be Aware of the Many Pitfalls.

Plans are under way whereby the National Association for the Protection of Colored Women will extend its work to Richmond, Va., Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., Jacksonville, Fla., and New Orleans, as well as Chicago and other points North and West. The association has offices in New York, Baltimore, Washington and Norfolk, and is accomplishing much good. Mrs. S. W. Layten is secretary of the national body.

One of the principal aims of the association is to provide information to all colored women before they leave the Southern towns for the North. Efforts are also being made to protect women from the South during their journey and in the city at which they arrive.

The work of looking after those who come to New York City from the Southland is a stupendous task that is being given a large amount of attention by the New York members, who are: Dr. William H. Schiefflin, Fred R. Moore, Alfred Manierre, Dr. E. P. Roberts, Professor William Bulkley, Mrs. William H. Baldwin, Miss Francis E. Kellor, Miss Mary Drier and Miss Elizabeth Walton.

In a pamphlet circulated by the committee the question of colored women of the South coming to New York and other Northern cities is discussed as follows:

"The question which every Negro girl should have answered before she leaves the South is: 'Can I find honest work in the Northern city?' The reply is, 'There is work; but it can be assured only when Negro women come North under the advice and protection of some one who has a friendly, sympathetic interest in their welfare.' When Negro women are exploited by those who receive money for getting them work, or by those who live off their earnings, there are grave dangers surrounding them.

What to Know Before Coming.

The successful worker in the Northern city must have skill, energy, and the desire to work hard, and must not be easily discouraged. There are many people without work, and for each position there are many more applicants and much more strife than for a similar position in the South. Thousands of immigrants arrive each day and with these the Negroes must compete for a living.

In the city, in any line of work, there is but little chance for the middle aged woman, or for the incompetent or for those who are not able to do hard work.

The woman who intends to work in the city requires a more careful training and a stronger character to withstand the temptations and wiles of the new city to which she is coming. It is no place to send a girl with wayward tendencies.

The wages offered are higher than in the South, but it costs more—much more to live, to dress, and to be amused. One dollar goes as far in the girl's Southern home as two in the new Northern city. Many make the mistake of thinking that $20.00 per month is a gold mine.

To the great mass of Southern Negro women, there is no industrial chance except in domestic service in homes, hotels, boarding houses, etc. They are promised all kinds of positions, but only to find when they reach the North that if they will live honestly, only domestic service is open to them.

The Protection of Colored Women.

Before the colored woman leaves she should be told that unless she has money or influential friends or someone interested in her welfare, she may be safer and more prosperous in the South.

She should have some way of obtaining reliable information as to the kind of work she is to do, the place where she is to work, and the prevailing wages and conditions of living.

She should have the street and number of a friend, for steamers are often delayed and her friends may not meet her.

She should be told that the hospitality to which she is accustomed in the South for days at a time cannot be extended in Northern cities where rooms are small and floor space valuable and food-products expensive.

When she insists upon coming North she needs assistance in many ways. She needs advice and help about her ticket, about signing contracts which she has not read, about sufficient money for food and carfare and the name of someone who can help her if her friends fail. If she stops over or changes cars, she needs friendly interest and direction, for in the confusion and hurry not all advice is good advice.

When she arrives she is bewildered. She may need carfare or direction to the right station. She may have lost her last train and need lodging; she may be incompetent and need a few days training; friends or relatives may have to be found. She may need work, and how is she able to find an honest employer? Many hundreds of colored women come to work in summer hotels and resorts. When these close they return to the city looking for work or to return South. Again they need a friend's help.

What a Green Girl from the South Is Up Against.

At the steamship docks at the New York and Philadelphia ports scores of eager Negro women come forth, and they find, what? Not the promised golden land, but ugly docks looking out to an unknown country, and instead of friendly faces, agency runners and sharks. If under these conditions a friend or relative fail to meet a friendless, penniless Negro woman, what will become of her? Who will direct her? If he does not meet her, what will become of her? Her baggage, the property of the agent, follows to a lodging house which he runs in connection with the agency, or which some friend of his runs. There she waits until a position is offered. If she has none, often no place is offered her until her small funds are spent for board; if she has not, she is in danger of yielding to the easy, evil life held out for her.

The woman who has left her happy-go-lucky, cheerful life in the South, a splendid cook, a good servant, perhaps, faces an entirely new condition in the North, for the Northern home is like an unexplored country in its appointments and methods.

But even when the green Southern girl is coming to a friend or honest employer, she must be cautious. They, too, may fail to meet her, and so she is left to the mercy of the sharks at the docks. Who will help her to find her way? This is a perilous path by which honest employment is sought in Northern cities.

Unless you have money, or influential friends, or someone personally interested in your welfare. You will be far safer and far more prosperous in the South if you have not such friends.

Unless you first learn from some reliable source the kind of place and work to which you are going. A letter or postal to the Association for the Protection of Negro Women will bring a reply telling you if the stories told you about your new place are true.

NEW YORK'S UNIQUE CHARITABLE INSTITUTION

Lincoln Day Nursery, Located in West 63d Street, Doing Good Work

ENDOWED BY WHITE CITIZEN

Gives Nursery $5,000 Yearly—Establishment of Home Due to the Activity of Mrs. F. Walton.

What is considered one of the most unique charitable institutions in Greater New York is the Lincoln Day Nursery, located at 202 W. Sixty-third street, where colored children ranging in ages from six weeks to five years old make merry daily between the hours of 7 o'clock in the morning and 6:30 in the evening.

At present the nursery is accommodating thirty-five inmates, and Mrs. Emma E. Green, matron, while admitting that she is no debater, asserts that she is confident that she would be able to prove in a public discussion that the Lincoln Day Nursery is one of the most useful charitable institutions in New York. Among other distinctions claimed by the nursery is that it is the only endowed colored charitable institution in the city.

Each year the Lincoln Day Nursery receives $5,000 from a white citizen who is deeply interested in the work, and who has, within the past year, given $16,000 for improving and maintaining the home in Sixty-third street. He has been very liberal in his donations, and quite often calls at the nursery to see

how it is being conducted.

The Lincoln Day Nursery was founded a little over a year ago, due to the activities of Mrs. Ernest F. Walton, a white woman, who is deeply interested in the welfare of the race. It was through the efforts of Mrs. Walton that the public-spirited citizen endowed the institution and paid over $8,000 for remodeling the twelve-room brick structure occupied by the nursery.

Institution Has Many Features.

A little over a year ago Mrs. Walton learned of the burning to death of a colored infant and investigated the accident. She found that the child met death while its mother was at work. Fearing that accidents of a similar nature would occur in the neighborhood, Mrs. Walton set about securing funds for the establishment of a day nursery for colored children whose mothers were compelled to work during the day, leaving them alone at home.

To-day the thirty-five children are given motherly attention, receive three meals during the day, and good substantial meals at that, and the mothers only pay five cents a day to the institution. The infants who are not old enough to be fed chicken, beef, potatoes, etc., are supplied with modified milk.

Six persons are employed at the Lincoln Day Nursery, prominent among whom are Mrs. Emma E. Green, who is in charge, and Dr. A. S. Reed, the attending physician. Then there are two nurses, a cook and a houseman. A rental of $125 monthly is paid for the use of the building.

On the first floor is located the Mary F. Walton Kindergarten, which is attended by children from four to six years of age between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock. Mrs. Masing is principal and is assisted by two teachers. Another feature of the nursery is the Child's Welfare Association, which is composed of mothers, who meet weekly and discuss ways and means to improve their homes and the proper method of rearing their children. Mrs. Anna Holloway is secretary, and Mrs. Mary Carraway, treasurer of the association.

Although the institution was founded as a nursery, girls from six to fifteen are taught housekeeping, music, etc., between the hours of 2 and 6 in the afternoon, under the direction of Miss Helena Emerson. Quite a number of the pupils give promise of becoming expert housekeepers.

The Lincoln Day Nursery has every facility for furthering its work.

Judge Thomas Sends Negro Boy to Mt. Meigs Reformatory

With his black feet dangling some inches from the floor, Nathaniel Hill, a little negro who gave his age at 11 years, sat before Judge William H. Thomas in the Chancery Court rooms in the Court House Thursday evening, and heard the judge sentence him [illegible] reformatory for negroes at t Meigs. Nathaniel did not seem isp the serious trend of the may of the courts, and apparently little heed to Judge Thomas' rema

It seems that Nathaniel is the leader of a band of little negro boys all about his own age, which has been making a practice of stealing little articles from a local store. A representative of the store was in court and told Judge Thomas that without exaggerating the count, the little kinky headed negro before him had run in and out of his store at least 200 times in the last two or three weeks, each time bent on the theft of some article which he could conveniently hide away in the front of his jacket.

Feeling sorry for the little negro, the man said that he had tried to scare the little darky away from his store, but in this he was unsuccessful. Finding his own efforts to scare Nathaniel away fruitless, the man in desperation called the policeman who patrols the beat near his store to scare the boy. But even the big policeman could not scare the boy, and as a last resort he was arrested. He was taken to jail about two or three days ago, and kept there until Thursday afternoon when he appeared before Judge Thomas.

Nathaniel sat still in his chair throughout the testimony of the storekeeper, and attempted to contradict him but once. The man was telling the judge that he had caught the little darky just as he ran out of his store. Here Nathaniel interrupted with: "Man you ain' seen me there; I was lookin' in anudder window—" Here Nathaniel began to sniffle, but brushed back his tears and said no more.

In pronouncing the sentence upon Nathaniel Judge Thomas told the little fellow that he was sending him to the reformatory to keep him from going to jail, as the county grand jury which was then in session was more than likely to return indictments against him.

A deputy sheriff who was to take the negro back to jail to await the coming of the man who was to take Nathaniel to the reformatory told Judge Thomas that he had another negro not much larger than Nathaniel over in the jail.

"Bring him over here, and let's get rid of his case too," said the Judge.

In a few minutes another pickaninny, not as large as Nathaniel, and stating his age at 9 years, was ushered into the court room. He sat down in the same chair that Nathaniel had occupied, and his feet lacked more inches than did Nathaniel's of reaching the floor.

"What's your name boy?" asked Judge Thomas in a kindly manner.

"Tob," said the little rascal, grinning from ear to ear and showing a fine set of teeth.

"Tob what," queried the Judge.

"Tob Easton."

Tob had been arrested by the police several weeks ago, and was bound over in the city Recorder's Court to await the grand jury on the charge of having stolen a watch. Since his trial in the Recorder's Court he had been held at the county jail.

Tob was asked by the Judge to tell how he came to steal the watch.

"I went to de back of Mr. Frazier's house wid some meat whut I was takin' to 'im. I foun' a ole watch on the back poach, and tuk it along wid me. When I got down town I foun' dat de watch was a good one, and I started back to Mr. Frazier's to return to to 'im wen the orfiser kotch me."

The Judge smiled as Tob concluded his story and appointed a lawyer to look into the negro's case, announcing that he would try to send the boy to the reformatory before the grand jury reported to keep him from a possible penitentiary sentence.

In the custody of a deputy sheriff Tob was returned to the jail, his smile never once having deserted him.

THE AMUSEMENT CLUB

Of the National League for the Protection of Colored Women Is Now Open.

Regular Correspondence of THE AGE.

A few months ago the nicely appointed kindergarten room of Walton Settlement, 202 West Sixty-third street, were thrown open each Thursday evening from 8 to 11 o'clock, to the self-supporting and self-respecting young colored women of New York City and vicinity. More than forty have enrolled, and a very successful amusement club has been established.

Varied entertainments, such as the music lantern, a valentine contest and a Martha Washington party have been some of the features since its organization, and each meeting night finds its members and friends engaged in popular games and enjoying the musical and literary programmes, as well as the pleasure afforded by the good music furnished by an accomplished player.

An energetic corps of officers, supported by efficient committees and directed by the New York Worker of the National League for the Protection of Colored Women, are prepared to make it very pleasant for any young woman who feel the need of an evening's recreation in a healthy atmosphere. The young women of the neighborhood should take advantage of this club and connect themselves with it.

NO SOCIAL CENTER.

Needed in Buffalo Is the Opinion of Allen Grant Smith, Who Makes an Investigation On His Own Account.

Regular Correspondence of THE AGE.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 25.—During the past few weeks so many different people have asked my views of the colored social center that I have decided in this article to discuss the same, without prejudice, but with an eye single to the needs of Buffalo and whether we are really helping or hurting our race in this city.

My idea of a social center is a place where the young men and women who have no homes, and but little home training, could meet under the tutorship and care of a carefully trained settlement worker and enjoy some of the social part of life that is denied them by their work or the condition that make for pleasant home surroundings.

The sooner we disabuse the minds of philanthropic white people of the fact that a colored social center is and must be a totally different thing from an Italian social center, or Polish so-

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Social Conditions, Improvement of.—1911.

The summer school which has been conducted at the Mission House, 349 Hudson avenue, for a term of six weeks, closed recently. After a successful session as far as the practical side of the school is concerned. The home in question was founded by the white Baptist Women's Auxiliary on Long Island about three years ago for the purpose of benefitting both parents and children in the congested colored districts. Its first location was at 17 Duffield street, with Miss Rebecca Carter at its head, but feeling that there was a class of citizens in more immediate need of uplift, it removed its headquarters to the Hudson avenue site. Just how well those interested in its welfare will succeed by the change remains to be seen, for there is not a district that is more in need of missionaries, [illegible] not theorists, but practical workers. The work done by the pupils which was exhibited last Thursday was beautiful and showed in a very short time the possibilities of the children residing in that vicinity, the hats, flowers, collars, gingham and other bags, the pretty burlap table covers, bureau scarfs, some embroidered, others hand painted; the baskets and hammocks, both single and double; needle cases and tidies, were the work of girls ranging from mere tots to ten and twelve years. The woodwork done by the boys is especially worthy of mention, and included whisk broom holders, letter racks, paper holders, etc. The children are also drilled in military tactics, and are taught the first principle underlying respected citizenship, politeness. Those in charge of the summer school were Miss Mirria McCabe, Miss Edith Spencer and Miss Dorcas McCloud. Among the adults who received instruction during the term were Mrs. W. A. Alexander, Mrs. Calvin and Mrs. Boyd.

The closing session of the carpentry class of the Lincoln Settlement House was held last Thursday afternoon and was well attended by parents and friends. The class, which was composed of twelve boys, not only distinguished themselves for neat work, but prompt attendance as well. Their work, which consisted of desks, chairs, tables, match scratchers, bread boards, etc., were specimens of excellent workmanship and elicited much praise from those in attendance. Three prizes were awarded for punctual attendance and the lucky lads were Ed Hall, Ernest Williams and Kenneth Billups. This department is generously supported by a philanthropic friend. At the close of the exhibition refreshments were served and an enjoyable afternoon spent.

Christian Recorder 2-3-11

The Chamber of Commerce of Dayton, Ohio, are about to inaugurate a movement for the betterment of the Negroes of that town. This was the birth place of the late poet Dunbar.

NEGRO BOY IS SENT TO MT. MEIGS REFORMATORY

Judge William H. Thomas of the City Court Friday morning ordered that "Tob," or Augustus Easton, the little 9-year-old negro boy, who has been in jail sometime for the alleged theft of a watch, be sent to the boys' reformatory at Mount Meigs. "Tob" and Nathaniel Hull, a little negro [illegible] two years his senior, who was sentenced to the reformatory Thursday evening by Judge Thomas, will leave Saturday morning for the reformatory in custody of an official of that institution.

NURSERY BOYS' HOME.

Sum of $6,300 Paid for a Beautiful and Spacious House—"Fairfax Home for Babies" Newest Organization—Coming Wedding of Prominent Young People.

6-15-11

Regular Correspondence of THE AGE.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 14.—The Davis Temporary Home and Day Nursery has bought a permanent home at 6716 Simonden street for $6,300. The association operating the home is composed of women and has been doing charity work of great value since its organization about three years ago. The place just purchased contains thirteen large rooms and is located in a convenient section. The following officers are managing its affairs and are arranging to have Dr. Booker T. Washington lecture here: Mrs. R. J. Messer, president; Mrs. Alice Johnson, vice-president; Mrs. Julia J. Street, secretary; Mrs. George Cole, assistant secretary; Mrs. Fanny R. Davis, treasurer; Mrs. A. R. Carrington, financial secretary; Mrs. Lizzie Gaines, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mary Wingfield, chairman of the executive board; Mrs. Bell Carpenter, chairman of the purchasing committee, and Mrs. Wm. H. Stanton, chairman of the committee on entertainment.

"The Fairfax Home for Babies" is the only institution of its kind in this end of the state, and is said to be the only one in the state that will receive colored babies. This association was organized a few months ago by Rev. T. H. C. Messer, pastor of Good Hope Baptist Church. [illegible] making [illegible] report to make association [illegible] for [illegible] in the state. The home has temporary quarters in John St. where 14 little hopefuls [illegible] are cared for.

Better Housing Movement.

Regular Correspondence of THE AGE. 6-30-11

Philadelphia, June 28.—The Armstrong Association held an enthusiastic meeting at the Parish House of St. Stephen's Church, 9 South 10th street, on Friday evening, June 24, in the interest of and to formulate plans for the improvement of the homes of colored people in certain sections of this city. Interesting talks were made by Rev. C. E. Grammer, president of the association; Mr. Talcott Williams, Rev. E. W. Moore, Bishop Levi Coppin, R. R. Wright, Jr., B. F. Lee Jr., and others. A pamphlet was read by Mr. White, of Baltimore, showing what that city had done in a similar movement.

The chairman appointed a committee of ten, headed by Rev. E. W. Moore, to take up the work among the colored people and promised them to name a committee of whites to co-operate with them in the work.

Chestnut Hill Park has drawn a color line and Philadelphia Negroes who have heretofore availed themselves of the cool shade of that place are no more welcomed. Park guards keep them on the move, and they enter at one gate only to be escorted out the other. If they take a seat on a bench they are ordered up and told that the bench is taken. One of the management says it is named the White City and they mean to keep it [illegible] name. Colored people are talking about the action of the park management, but as yet no definite step has been taken.

The [illegible] soloist, Miss Mary Fitzhugh, was greeted by a large audience at Cherry Memorial Church on Thursday, June 23. She was assisted by Miss Claudine R. Webster, organ offertorist; by Rafat; Miss Edna Hardy, violinist; Miss Yarborough, accompanist; Miss Victoria R. Fromita, pianist, and Mr. B. E. Walker, tenor. Charles H. Brooks and his able committee managed the affair for the church.

The annual picnic of the Christian Endeavor Society and Sunday School of Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church will be held at Maple Grove on Thursday, July 14.

A testimonial reception will be tendered Dr. John B. Reeves, pastor of Central Presbyterian Church, at the church parsonage, 1511 Lombard street, on Thursday evening, June 30. The J. C. Price Literary Association rendered a fine musical program at Wesley A. M. E. Church on Monday evening. This was its closing entertainment of the season.

Social Settlement.

The attendance at the Sunday evening services at the Colored Social Settlement is getting larger each Sunday. These meetings are under the management of Miss Hawes, who is assisting Miss Eloise Bibb in the work in connection with this Settlement, and promise to be very interesting. Last Sunday evening the children recited Bible verses. Mr. I. Edward Wilson played two mandolin solos, and Rev. Van Loo, of St. Monica's, addressed the meeting. Mr. Duffield, the originator of the anti-tuberculosis movement in the city of Washington, and who now has charge of the Cardoza playground, gave an instructive talk on tuberculosis. Miss Vergie Gibson, of Chicago, acted as organist. A great deal of good can be accomplished at these meetings and all are invited to attend. They are held from 6:30 to 7:30 every Sunday evening. Washington Bee

NEGRO OFFICER UPLIFTS RACE

Sat. Eve. Inter Ocean

GRACE CAMPBELL, SUCCESSFUL PROBATION APPOINTEE AT NEW YORK, DECLARES GIRLS' DEVELOPMENT AND RECLAMATION IS IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT MENTAL TRAINING —WHITE OR BLACK ALL ARE HUMAN.

6-19-11

Grace Campbell is her name, and at the criminal courts building she is known as one of the most successful probation officers. She is the first and only one of her race, and she has attracted a great deal of attention by her work in the Tombs.

"Miss Campbell is doing fine work here, and there isn't any one who won't respond to her sympathy. She is an ideal disciplinarian."

This is Probation Officer D. E Kimball's tribute to her feminine coworker.

When I saw Miss Campbell at the National League for the Protection of Colored Women she explained how she had been drawn to the work through her interest in kindergarten teaching in Chicago and Washington.

Like her father and mother, Miss Campbell was a graduate of the Howard university, at Washington. Her father is a minister and was born in British West Indies. Her mother was a Washington woman. Miss Campbell has large, soft, brown eyes and a quantity of black hair. It is her eyes that make the most eloquent appeal, although her soft, well-modulated voice is almost as persuasive.

"Do you think there is any difference in the attitude of the colored girl and the white girl, when you appeal to them to reform?" I inquired.

"No," she replied, "I think human nature is the same, no matter what the color of the skin. I consider that mental deficiency is one of the greatest causes of crime in all races. I believe that there ought to be schools for the mentally deficient, where the nature of the defect might be studied, as well as the possibility of educating the delinquents in some work that would appeal to them and thus make useful citizens of them, instead of treating them as criminals and exposing them to further temptation in institutions.

"The most stubborn cases, I find, respond to sympathy and the proper kind of discipline. Investigation shows that the colored girl is very often a victim of an employment

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 1

agent who has lured her from her southern home with promises of plenty of work. The girl, flattered by these assurances, leaves her home with little or no money, few clothes and absolutely destitute of experience. She reaches the big city penniless, and has no place to go. Of course the lure of the north for southern colored woman is just the same for the southern white woman who hopes to obtain employment here.

"But where there is protection for the white girl there is not so much for the negro. The National League for the Protection of Colored Women first of all tries to prevent the colored woman from coming north, but then if she has made the mistake and arrives here we try to find a place for her as soon as we possibly can. My work at the docks puts me in touch with many of these girls, for I am not at the court the whole day.

"I know that the temptations of these innocent colored girls from rural districts are great. The lost address to a friend or a decent lodging house is one source of a girl's downfall. She must be properly sheltered the first night she arrives in the city, or perhaps an agent, seeking girls for purposes of which the victims are ignorant, come into possession of them and then follows the life of misery and disgrace.

"The girls who find their way to the night courts are often the victims of these spurious employment agents If they can only be reached in time a few words will put them on the right road. We find proper lodgings for them and legitimate work is supplied by the league, which has associations in Philadelphia, New York, Memphis and Baltimore. The same good work is done in these other cities.

"The majority of people forget that the colored race is not naturally vicious or shiftless, but that lack of proper training and the fact that they have been so long oppressed militates against their development."—Viola Justin in New York Daily Mail.

HUB WORKING GIRLS' HOME

To Have Opening—Tuskegee's Big Display—Dr. Robinson Elected.

Regular Correspondence of THE AGE.

BOSTON, MASS., Oct. 6.—One of the best institutions in Boston for colored women is the Harriet Tubman House, at 25 Holyoke street. It was established about three years ago, and is the only place at the Hub where working girls or strangers can find a comfortable home in a crowded city like Boston.

The place is equipped with all conveniences to make one comfortable, and girls coming to Boston to seek employment will find this a place they can call home. The home is located in easy access to the trolley lines, and is only a short distance from the Back Bay Station.

Seeing the pressing need of a home of this kind for colored working girls who come to Boston from all sections of the country, a few enterprising women banded together and established this home. The efforts of the home is to help girls coming there to become self-supporting. To do this, classes in sewing, housekeeping, domestic science, will be added, with competent teachers, giving girls thorough training.

The home has ten rooms and shelters about a hundred girls annually and secures places for many. The Boston Traveller, one of the Hub's most enterprising dailies, recently entertained the girls from the home on an outing to Revere Beach.

The board of directors are: President, Mrs Julia O. Henson; secretary, Mrs. Venus C. Clarke; treasurer, Mrs. Cornelia Robinson; Mrs. Jesse Johnson, Mrs. Annie Philips, Mrs. Hibernia Waddell, Mrs. Martha Kenswil, Miss Silvia Fern, Miss Celia Gaskins, Mrs. Charlotte Cox. Miss E. J. Williams, Mrs. Annie W. Young, Mrs. Jennie Banks.

The advisory board consists of Rev. S A. Brown, Butler R. Wilson, C. N. Garland, M.D., Geo. D. Henson, Miss Eliza Gardner. Mrs. Mary Redmond, Miss E. J. Williams, Mrs. Annie Shepard, Mrs. Augusta Batchelder, and Mrs. Sahelia Jackson.

The opening of the home this year will be celebrated October 18 to 22. October 18 will be W. C. T. U. night, and Mrs. M. E. A. Gleason, the county president, will deliver an address. The 19th will be St. Augustine and St. Martin's night. Mrs. Cornelia Robinson, chairman; the 20th will be Zion A. M. E. Church night, Mrs. M. Williams, chairman; the 21st, Charles Street A. M. E. Church night, Mrs. A. W. Young, chairman; the 22d. citizens' night, Mrs. B. Crosswhite and Mrs. L. A. Smith presiding.

The Tuskegee Jubilee [illegible]

DOUGLASS CENTER REPORTS.

Large Number of Friends Hear of Encouraging Work—New Realty Corporation.

Regular Correspondence of THE AGE.

Chicago, Ill., June 10.—The fifth annual meeting of the Frederick Douglass Center was held in the assembly room of the building owned and occupied by the Center Association. A large number of patrons and friends were present to listen to the reports of the various departments.

Some of the readers of THE AGE will perhaps remember the Frederick Douglass Center of Chicago, which has repeatedly been referred to in these columns. Some of its main purposes is "to bring about a more friendly relationship between the black and white races and to be in a position to defend and protect the civic, economic and social rights of the race." Some of the most prominent men and women of the race are members of the Center and aid in its support by contributions of money and service.

The officers and directors are Mrs. Celia Parker Woolley, one of the most influential women in Chicago; Wm. Elliot Furness, a distinguished member of the Chicago Bar; Dr. Geo. C. Hall, F. L. Burnett, E. C. Wentworth and S. Laing Williams.

Many interests cluster around the Center. It is the meeting place for the local Negro Business League, the Commercial Club, the Waiters' Association, the Congregational Church, a vigorous and growing athletic club, a largely-attended sewing class for girls, a French class, a boy's club, and a woman's club. On Sunday afternoons meetings of semi-religious character are held under the leadership of Dr. J. T. Jenifer and Mrs. Woolley. It has been able to check the tendency to discriminate against colored children in the public schools by persistent supervision and watchfulness.

During the summer months it extends open and cordial hospitality to students attending the summer courses of the Chicago [illegible] A number of social gatherings have been held at the Center in their behalf.

The building owned and occupied by the Center is worth about $7,000. It is entirely paid for, more than one-third of the cost having been contributed by colored people. A large library and many historic pictures make it one of the most attractive places in the city.

Dr. E. J. Fisher, pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, has been elected as delegate to the great International Convention of Baptists to be held in Glasgow next month.

Samuel le Count Cook, of Washington, D. C., who during the past year has been a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city, has completed his first year and has returned to his home for the summer vacation.

S. Laing Williams, Assistant U. S. District Attorney of this city, has been invited to deliver the commencement address at Avery College, Pittsburg, Pa.

Possibly nowhere in the United States is there more property owned and controlled by colored people than in the city of Chicago. Nowhere in the counthy is the security better than in Chicago.

The Northern Assets Realization Company, a corporation formed under the laws of the State of Illinois (the most stringent laws in the country governing corporations), is designed to cover this field, which is practically unoccupied in Chicago, and promises not only handsome returns to its promoters, but also will supply cash, the lack of which has hampered and caused loss to the colored people of Chicago. Its chief objects are to buy and sell mortgages or mortgage bonds; to carry for a reosonable period, under proper safeguards, property of persons who are buying or for a person who might get into financial difficulties, and to purchase contracts and equities from persons who wish to avoid a total loss.

This new organization was promoted by Wm. D. Neighbors, its president. Mr. Neighbors, though among the youngest, is one of the most conservative and successful real estate dealers in Chicago. His rise has been rapid, due to close application to work and dealing fair with his clients. He is president of William D. Neighbors & Company, which has its main office at 95 Washington street and a branch office at 3517 State street. He is a member of the Underwriters' Association, the Cook County Real Estate Board, the Colored Commercial Association, secretary of the Chicago Negro Business Men's League, and president of the Illinois Chronicle Company. The other officers are James T. Cooper, secretary; B. F. Mitchem, vice-president; Stephen Buckner, treasurer. The directors include Joseph E. Snowden, B. F. Mitchem, Nelson Mitchem, Stephen A. Buckner, Joseph H. Hudlun, Edward S. Kimbrough and Samuel J. Evans.

THREE ORGANIZATIONS EFFECT CONSOLIDATION

National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes Formed

PLAN MUCH ACTIVE WORK

Consolidation of Organizations Marks New Departure in Social Work—Officers of New League.

This week three organizations which have been doing a great work in the interest of the Negroes of Greater New York, namely, the Committee for Improving the Industrial Conditions of Negroes in New York, the National League for the Protection of Colored Women, and the Committee on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, consolidated with a view to doing more constructive work, and formed what will be known as the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes..

The organization of the new league marks a new departure in social work among Negroes as well as in the entire community. This is the first time that a number of social agencies have gotten together with a definite aim of uniting their work and preventing overlapping and duplication. It is also the first time that such organizations have come together to make a consolidated appeal to the community for financial support. The National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes will not only act as a clearing house for information, but will superintend and direct in a general way the work of the different organizations under its direction.

The objects of the league are to promote and to carry on constructive and preventive social work, for improving the social and economic conditions among Negroes in urban centers; to bring about co-ordination and co-operation among existing agencies among Negroes in urban centers and to develop other agencies where necessary; to secure and train Negro social workers, and to make such studies in cities as may be required for the carrying out of the objects of the league.

The membership of the league consists of equal representation from the membership of the three organizations.

The officers are: Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, chairman; Dr. Wm. L. Bulkley, Mrs. Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., and Jacob W. Mack, vice-chairmen; Edward E. Pratt, secretary; A. S. Frissell, treasurer; L. Hollingsworth Wood, assistant treasurer.

The executive committee are: Paul D. Cravath, Prof. Felix Adler and Miss Frances A. Kellor, from the Committee on Urban Conditions Among Negroes; Dr. E. P. Roberts, Mrs. E. B. Leaf and Mrs. Haley Fiske, from the National League for the Protection of Colored Women; the Rev. Wm. H. Brooks, Abraham Lefkowitz and the Rev. S. H. Bishop, from the Committee for Improving the Industrial Condition of Negroes in New York.

The members of the finance committee are: The chairman, secretary, treasurer and assistant treasurer, ex-officio; V. Everit Macy, Fred R. Moore and Dr. Wm. Jay Schieffelin.

The National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes is not only a local committee. Already branches are being organized in various cities throughout the country, which will be under the general direction of the new National League. The object of these committees in other cities will be to do work similar to that done by the Committee on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, which has been in existence in New York City for about one year.

This new movement toward the consolidation of the Negro activities in New York and other large cities is the outgrowth of the work of the Committee on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, which was organized largely through the efforts of Mrs. Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., the latter part of 1910. The work of the Committee on Urban Conditions Among Negroes during the past year has been peculiarly successful. In addition to bringing about the organization of the new league, it has made a preliminary survey of the Harlem district, which has resulted in a local movement among the colored residents for improvement. The committee is also conducting the work of the Central Bureau of Negro Fresh Air Agencies and has supervised and directed all the fresh air work among Negroes in New oYrk City during the last summer. The committee also conducted a model camp for colored boys at Manorville, L. I., and a playground was established in Harlem. One of the most interesting parts of the committee's work, which will be continued under the national league, is the work done in economics and social science at Fisk University. This work has been conducted with great success by Prof. Geo. E. Haynes, and the students have not only been given academic work, but practical work in the community as well.

This year there has been established two graduate fellowships under the Committee on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, and two students, one a graduate of Fisk University and the other of Atlanta Baptist College, are studying at the New York School of Philanthropy and Columbia University.

The National League for the Protection of Colored Women has been doing a growing and important work in the community. Stations of the league have been established at Norfolk Philadelphia, Memphis, Baltimore and New York, where travelers are met and aided. At Philadelphia the league has established its own lodging house. It also keeps a list of reliable employment agencies to which people seeking employment are referred. Several amusement clubs for young women have been established, and probation work among colored women in New York has been especially developed.

The Committee for Improving the Industrial Condition of Negroes in New York, which is one of the older organizations working among Negroes, has continued through its committee and officers to carry on work which has for its object the bettering of the industrial conditions among Negroes in New ork City. It is promoting toward education, facilities for finding employment for Negro artisans and for the promotion of social work among the Negro communities in the city.

The membership of the executive committee of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes is representative of all points of view and various sections of both the white and colored communities. The remaining membership of the new national league will be chosen by the executive committee already elected. With such representative membership, the success of this new movement seems almost assured.

Social Conditions, Improvement

MRS. HATTIE ROSS

WOMAN AIDS IN BIG EXPOSE

Gives Valuable Information in White Slave Investigation

N.Y. Age — 2-17

MRS. HATTIE ROSS

Has Been Prison Missionary for Thirteen Years and Familiar With Dens of Vice.

TELLS ABOUT SYNDICATE

Responsible for Downfall and Death of Hundreds of Girls of Good Family—Cadet System Explained.

During the present expose and investigation of the white slave traffic very little, if anything, is being said of Mrs. Hattie Ross, who has played an important part in furnishing evidence which has materially aided the authorities in getting an insight on how syndicates of vice have thrived in New York City for years.

In the columns of the daily press information is given as to startling discoveries made by this or that official, but it is rarely made known who has furnished the information. Mrs. Ross has been invaluable to the grand jury and the district attorney in throwing light on the methods employed by those who have grown rich by luring innocent young girls to dens of vice where they are held prisoners and their lives blighted.

Mrs. Ross, who resides at 492 Seventh avenue, is a prison missionary in New York City, and for thirteen years has been a familiar figure at the Tombs, Blackwells Island and many of the police stations. Before taking up prison work she was a habitue of the "half world," but joined the church and decided to devote her life to saving innocent girls from ruin.

Some years ago in the Spriggs case Mrs. Ross first came prominently into public print being the cause of investigations by the New York City officials which led to the arrest and conviction of Robert Spriggs. While walking on Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Mrs. Ross came across a young white girl in a dazed condition. The miss was taken to the Jerry McCauley Mission, where the story of the inhumane treatment she received in a house of ill fame was related. The attention of the district attorney was called to the case by Mrs. Ross, which resulted in the sentencing to jail of Spriggs for a long term of years.

Gives Information to Grand Jury.

Owing to Mrs. Ross' lengthy experience as a prison missionary she is well acquainted with the white slave traffic situation, and has given to the grand jury, of which John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is foreman, the addresses of hundreds of dens of vice in New York City, Long Island, Coney Island, Richmond, Jersey City, N. J., Newark, N. J., Philadelphia, Middletown, Norwich, Johnstown and other towns in New York State.

The charge is made by Mrs. Ross that prior to the white slave investigation the vice syndicate conducted houses of ill repute in over two hundred flats throughout New York City, some of them being located in highly respectable neighborhoods. At least 1,500 of these dens were controlled by the syndicate in New York City and neighboring towns.

One of the vilest means to seduce girls from their homes to disreputable resorts, according to Mrs. Ross, is the cadet system. Young men of good appearance called cadets, are employed by the syndicate to go to country dances and make love to the innocent maidens. When a girl has become infatuated with a cadet he induces her to elope with him. Then he brings her to the city, sometimes going through a mock marriage. The unsophisticated creature is taken to a house of ill fame where she is virtually held a prisoner.

Hundreds of Girls Lured from Russia

The syndicate has operated heavily in Russia, and it is charged that over four hundred girls have been brought over from that country in recent years, all of whom came to America with a view of getting good positions. In many foreign cities the syndicate has agents who conduct what they call intelligence offices, offering excellent positions to girls in the United States. However, upon reaching this country the girls find that they have been lured thousands of miles away from home under false pretenses. It is not long before they are in the employ of the syndicate.

Then, again, some of the girls who have become resigned to their fate are sent back home dressed in the latest gowns and wearing jewelry, and cause others to come to America by flattering accounts of the great possibilities of earning a livelihood on this side.

In speaking of the calamitous fate met by the victims of the white slave syndicate, Mrs. Ross recently made the following statement to a representative of THE AGE.

"Few realize how many homes are wrecked and how many mothers and fathers become heartbroken over the shameful careers led by their daughters. I know numbers of beautiful girls—colored and white—of good family who have been victims of the vice syndicate and have died in public institutions under assumed names.

Many Girls of Good Family Die Unknown.

"Seldom does a proud girl divulge her correct name and family connections after she has been ruined, as she thinks too much of her parents, sisters and brothers. So she dies and is buried by the city while the member sof her family week after week and year after year seek to find some trace of her, but to no good purpose.

"There are also lawyers, or as they are commonly called shysters, who also thrive on the misfortunes of young girls who come to New York City. A girl gets into trouble of minor significance. Her lawyer magnifies her case and upon learning that her parents have some little property in a distant city, writes and asks for several hundred dollars, stating that the daughter is in serious trouble and needs financial aid. In the majority of instances not until the family has mortgaged or sold the home and sent all the money that can be raised does the lawyer put an end to his money-bleeding methods and desert his victim.

Another evil Mrs. Ross asserts that should demand attention of the authorities is the drug habit. There are hundreds in New York who constantly use the drug, and Negroes seem to be more addicted to cocaine and morphine than any other race. The work of a number of public-spirited white women, prominently among whom are Mary W. Ovington and Frances E. Keller, has done much to lessen the prevalency of this habit

TUBMAN HOUSE DEDICATED

In Boston—Harrison Cloyd Wedding Announced.

Regular Correspondence of THE AGE.

BOSTON, Mass., October 27. The Harriet Tubman House, 25 Holyoke street, was dedicated last week and its fifth anniversary celebrated. This house is a home for working girls. The celebration last week was in the form of a fair, which opened on Monday and closed Friday night. The dedication exercises on Monday evening were opened with prayer by Dr. T. W. Henderson, who also delivered the opening address. Mrs. Anna Young and Mrs. E. A. Gleason delivered short addresses outlining the work done by the institution during the five years of its existence. Mrs. Gleason is president of the Suffolk County W. C. T. U.

The program Tuesday evening was very interesting. Mrs. C. Robinson, matron of the house, was in charge on this occasion, and Dr. Anna R. Cooper, of Chicago, was master of ceremonies.

Miss Victoria Boller, of British Guiana, who is a student at the New England Conservatory of Music, played some most excellent numbers on the piano, and Miss Louisa Palmer sang some pleasing solos. Mrs. Robinson presented the house with a brass name-plate, and read off the names of those who had donated and the amounts each had given. Among the donors were the following: Mrs. Anna Williamson, Mrs. Emma Stearns, Mrs. Helen Brown, Mrs. Ada Henton, Mrs. E. M. Scott, Miss Georgie Ross, Miss Clara Theribold, Miss Flora Green, Miss Louise Butler, and Dr. Anna R. Cooper. The donations consisted of checks, cash and useful articles, and many of the contributors whose names are not mentioned are persons living outside the city.

Miss Maggie Williams, of Columbus Avenue A. M. E. Zion Church, was in charge Wednesday night, and on Thursday night A. W. Young, of Charles Street Church, had charge. Friday night was citizens' night; it was the final treat and the closing night of the fair.

Last Wednesday evening an informal reception was held at the Robert Gould Shaw House in honor of the new assistant, Miss Doolittle.

THE EMANUEL NEIGHBORHOOD SETTLEMENT, 2732 ARMOUR AVE.

The Board of Chicago 12-12-09

Home for friendless boys and girls, day nursery and kindergarten. The above picture shows Mrs. William Emanuel in the midst of some of the children.

SOLDIERS, NEGRO - 1911

Negro

UNWRITTEN HISTORY OF THE 54TH AND 55TH MASSACHUSETTS NEGRO REGIMENTS. BY ONE OF THE OFFICERS—DELIVERED BEFORE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE.

By Prof. Burt G. Wilder,
Cornell University.

Arlee 6-24-11

I was asked to speak of the brain, and I would pray that I might emphasize my opinion of the Negro race by a few words upon a difficult subject. It was my good fortune to enter the medical service of the army in July, 1862, and to be commissioned in the spring of 1863 as one of the medical staff of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Infantry (colored).

I think the youth of today, white or black, do not realize under what circumstances those two regiments, the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-fourth, went into the field. They went not only against the prejudice of the community and the prejudice of the government, but in the face of Confederate declarations to the effect that if captured they should be treated as runaway slaves. The situation is outlined in the following extract from Col. Henry Lee's "Shaw Monument Address," 1865, pp. 58-59:

"No one can appreciate the heroism of the officers and soldiers of the Colored Massachusetts regiments, without adding to the savage threats of the enemy the disapprobation of friends, the antipathy of the army, the sneers of the multitude here; without reckoning the fire in the rear as well as in front. One must have the highest form of courage not to shrink from such dismaying solitude."

The composition and record of the Fifty-fifth are indicated in the following tables:

Table X.—Some statistics of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry (colored); the commissioned officers were white, one, George T. Garrison, was a son of him who Goldwin Smith (1892) called "a moral crusader."

Total number of enlisted men, examined (God, 430; apparently pure black, 550; had been slaves, 247; could read and write, 319; could read only, 477; could neither read nor write, 184; were church members, 52; were married, 219; died from disease, 112; killed in action or died from wounds, 54.

Table II.—Abridged record of the enlisted men of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry (colored):

January 26, 1863, authority of Secretary of War for enlistment on same terms as white soldiers—$13.00 per month, plus $3 allowance for clothing. May 12, 1863, enrollment began. July 25, 1863, service in South began. November 28, 1863, refused $10.00 per month, pay for laborers, less $3.00 for clothing. December, 1863, refused balance of $6.00 from Massachusetts. 1864, persistent refusal of lower pay. June 18, 1864, one shot while resisting an officer. July 2, 1864, battle of Rivers Causeway. Took initiative in action; out of about 250 men, 7 killed and 19 wounded. October 7, 1864, first paymeat, after more than 14 months. October, 1864, celebration decorous; all loans repaid; by Adams Express Company alone, over $60,000 was sent to families. November 30, 1864, battle of Honey Hill. Out of 360 engaged, 32 were killed and 88 wounded. September 23, 1865, mustered out.

After our regiment had been arduously engaged in the siege of Charleston, S. C., in the summer of '63 for some months, the paymaster appeared with orders to pay the enlisted men ten dollars a month, the wage of laborers, less three dollars for clothing.

The Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth had been enlisted in Massachusetts under orders of the Secretary of War, which are on record, and under authority from Governor Andrew, and with full understanding upon the part of everyone concerned in Massachusetts and with the understanding of the men themselves that they were to be treated in every respect like white troops, the pay of which was thirteen dollars besides the regular uniform. The men consulted and decided that they would not accept ten dollars a month. That was on the twenty-eighth of November.

In December, knowing the circumstances, knowing that a good many of them were without other means, that some were married, and that others had mothers or fathers or friends whom they wished to help, legislature of Massachusetts passed a law to the effect that provisionally the State should make up the difference between what was offered by the United States and what the men felt they had a right to receive.

The state commissioners and the officers of the regiment urged the men to accept this compromise for the sake of their families. Again they met and consulted and decided, almost unanimously, that they would not take the money. They said: "We have not enlisted in this war for pay; we are here to fight for our country and for the honor of our race, and we will take nothing until the United States government pays what is our due and what we were promised when we enlisted."

Months passed. The men continued to work, to watch, to fight—and to wait for justice.

In the meantime a few of them lost control of themselves—some of us whites lose control of ourselves sometimes—and one resisted an officer. For this offense I saw the man shot. The government that could not find law to pay him otherwise than as a laborer could, nevertheless, find law to shoot him as a soldier.

During this payless period both regiments had fought bravely. The attack of the Fifty-fourth upon Fort Wagner [illegible] Emilio, Hallowen, Lee and Kenard) could not be surpassed for heroism. Col. Shaw an dthe other officers gallantly led and were as gallantly supported by the enlisted men.

If it is said Negro soldiers merely follow their officers and do what they are told, I reply that on one occasion when our officers supposed the order was to retire, the enlisted men rushed forward, captured two field pieces and fired them upon the retreating foe. If, again, it be said it is natural for the male animal to fight, and physical courage is shared with the brutes, then I reply that these men displayed moral courage an dself-restraint under the very trying conditions described above in respect to their pay. Nor was this all: When at last the United States government came to its senses, when at last it decided to do justice, fourteen months after their service began, then these men received their money, and they had a celebration not nearly as boisterous as that in a college town after the victory of an athletic team.

To refute the declaration that the Negro, when he gets his money, squanders it, I add that out of that first payment to the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts by the Adams Express Company alone—not counting express companies and other means of conveyance—there was sent home by these soldiers, many of whom had been slaves, $60,000.

Nor is this all. Some months earlier, at the urgent request of the soldiers, the officers received their pay. Then we had loaned various sums to them, and out of what had been loaned during that year and a quarter by the officers in sums ranging anywhere from $50 down to 25 cents, there is not on record or in recollection a single instance in which payment was not made, and made promptly. I will not say what a white soldir would have doe under similar circumstances. But could they have behaved any better?

Being myself merely a student of natural history, I have appealed to several professors of unnatural history, and have failed as yet to learn that, taking into account all the circumstances of the payment of the two Massachusetts regiments, there has never been a finer example of self-renunciation and sacrifice for the sake of what was regarded as a principle.

Shall we have deny civil and political rights and educational and industrial opportunities to men merely because they are black, because the average weight of the brain is less, and because a certain portion of the brain may be more or less undeveloped, when a good deal of their fellows nearly a half-century ago could manifest not merely the highest kind of physical courage, but as high a kind of moral courage as have been chronicled in the history of the world?"

24TH OFF FOR THE PHILIPPINES

The Twenty-fourth Infantry, which has been stationed at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario since March, 1908, sailed from San Francisco on the transport Logan on Tuesday for Manila. This makes the third time that the regiment has made the trip to the islands. After making an excellent record in Cuba during the war with Spain, volunteering before Santiago as yellow fever nurses, the Twenty-fourth Infantry was stationed in Utah, Wyoming, California, and Washington, until July 14, 1899, when it left San Francisco for Manila. Company L did not accompany the rest of the regiment, but was sent to Alaska.

On returning from the Philippines in August, 1904, it was stationed in Montana until January, 1906, when it was again sent to Manila. When it returned to the United States in March, 1908, it was sent to posts in this State.

The Watertown, N. Y., Times has the following to say about the conduct of the men of the regiment:

"The departure of the Twenty-fourth marks the end of an experiment of the War Department, putting colored soldiers in Northern posts. There was a protest when the regiment was ordered here, but the colored soldies have proved that they could conduct themselves properly and have won the admiration of all."

Captain Young to Liberia

NEGRO OFFICER IN UNITED STATES ARMY ASSIGNED TO SPECIAL SERVICE

12-30-11

Cheyenne, Wyoming, December 22.—Captain Charles Young, Ninth Calvary, stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, will report to Washington for assignment for special service in Liberia. He is a graduate of West Point, and is the author of a book on political economy.

The transfer of Captain Young from Wyoming to Liberia reminds the country of the existence of a West Point graduate who is the only line officer in the army who is a Negro. Captain Young is a competent and well-behaved soldier. He served with the Ninth and Tenth Calvary and the Twenty-Fifth Infantry, Negro regiments, and for a very brief time with the Seventh Calvary, a white regiment. He was officially attached to the Ninth Cavalry when war was declared against Spain. After the war came a tour of duty in the capital of Hayti. He was still on the army list as an officer of the Ninth Calvary, seniority having promoted him to a captaincy.

NEGRO SOLDIERS HONORED.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Washington, August 29.—The War Department has proclaimed two Negro soldiers as heroes by awarding them certificates of merit for courageous conduct. They are privates Levi Anderson and John R. Lyons, Troop D, Tenth Cavalry, who, according to a statement issued by the Department, "risked their lives in going to the rescue of a drowning companion after the latter had sunk in fifteen feet of water."

This certificate, which is authorized by Congress, ranks next to a medal of honor and carries with it a bronze badge designed by Saint Gaudens. It also brings to the holder $2 per month extra pay.

MAJOR LYNCH RETIRES

Ranking Negro Officer in U. S. Army Put on Retired List—Has Handled Millions of Uncle Sam's Money Without Losing a Cent—Served as Congressman From Mississippi.

9-14-11

Special Correspondence of THE AGE.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 12.—On September 10, Maj. John R. Lynch, the ranking Negro officer in the U. S. army, was put on the retired list, having reached the statutory age limit of 64 years.

Maj. Lynch was up to 1896, one of the triumvirate composed of Hill, Lynch and Chase, that ran Republican politics in Mississippi. He served as Congressman from Langdon's "shoe-string" district, and was at one time speaker of the Mississippi Legislature. So well thought of was he that the members, many of whom were white, presented him with a gold watch and chain.

Maj. Lynch was appointed to the pay corps of the army in 1898. He was temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention at Chicago in 1884 which nominated James G. Blaine. His first station was at the headquarters of the Department of California at San Francisco. At the War Department it is said that Maj. Lynch's record has been spotless and during his thirteen years' service in the pay corps he has handled millions of dollars without the loss of a cent.

Maj. Lynch was born in Concordia Parish, La., but when 10 years of age moved to Adams county, Miss.

At the outbreak of the Spanish War Mr. Lynch volunteered for service and President McKinley appointed him a paymaster in the volunteer army. He served in Cuba and the Philippines until February, 1901, when he was appointed a paymaster in the regular army with the rank of captain. In September, 1906, he was promoted to the grade of major.

"REGIMENT IS NOT TOP-HEAVY"

Adjt. Jaxon Speaks for Provisional Regiment and Col. Fillmore

TO NAME MORE OFFICERS

So Far 510 Men Have Enlisted and Regiment is Still Lacking Twenty-two Officers

COL. MARSHALL'S STATEMENT

11-23-11

His Charge That New Yorkers Are Organizing Regiment in Wrong Way Occasions Much Comment.

Col. John R. Marshall's statement appearing in last week's issue of THE AGE that more attention is being paid to line officers than enlisted men in the organization of the colored regiment for New York came as a big surprise to the members of the Provisional Regiment, and the officers and enlisted men are still talking about the views expressed by the head of the Eighth Illinois Regiment.

The charge that the regiment is top-heavy with officers is denied, and figures are given showing that although 510 men have enlisted there are yet twenty-two commissioned officers to be named. Exceptions are also taken relative to several statements made recently emanating from Ohio as to the eligibility of Col. Fillmore to command the regiment.

Speaking on behalf of the Provisional Regiment and Col. Charles W. Fillmore, Adjutant J. Albert Jaxon gave out the following statement to THE AGE for publication:

"Without any desire or intention to enter into a controvery I am constrained to take cognizance of some things recently printed. I have particular reference now to a story attributed to Col. John R. Marshall, a man whom we all honestly recognize as the greatest living authority of the Negro race

on National Guard affairs or militia matters. I do not feel that you have wilfully misquoted the Colonel, nor is the Colonel the calibre of man who would be guilty of conveying two different impressions upon any one subject.

How the Officers Were Appointed.

"The inference from story published in THE AGE would naturally be that the Provisional Regiment is top-heavy with officers. Of the facts with reference to this I feel that THE AGE has either been uninformed or misinformed. Readily recognizing the necessity to have some acquowledged authority to begin things, in accordance with that need Equity Congress appointed a committee to recruit a regiment. The committee, consisting of five members, designated Col. Charles W. Fillmore as temporary colonel. He, in turn, designated a number of recruiting officers and such staff officers as were necessary for the conduct of the work, increasing these officers in just such proportions as enlistments have grown.

"In this connection I might state that with 510 enlisted men, whose enlistment cards bear their own signatures, there are still lacking twenty-two commissioned officers, which fact, in itself refutes the possible charge of over-officering. I might say that Col. Marshall has probably been the most consulted man with reference to this organization.

"The unfortunate story concerning Col. Fillmore, I trust, was not actuated by any ulterior motive, but was rather a case of an editor accepting matter as presented by his correspondent. Col Fillmore invites THE AGE or any other person or institution to satisfy itself concerning his eligibility and capacity by reviewing his military record in the Adjutant-General's office of Ohio or the War Department at Washington. He, in common with the other officers so far selected, were so chosen because of previous experience in regular or volunteer service, national guard or cadet service. You will note one or two exceptions to this rule who are men very useful to the body by virtue of their intense interest and unselfish labor, or some particular value or connection that will facilitate our organization.

"I very sincerely trust that THE AGE will see, as I do, that very little good can possibly obtain from stories of a pessimistic vein, while in the minds of those sensitively susceptible a germ of dissatisfaction may be planted that would injure the whole cause rather than any of these temporary officers.

"Should THE AGE know of any man or men of the proper qualifications, whether they be residents of New York for long years or recent arrivals, I should be pleased to have you call their attention to the fact that there still exists vacancies from the grade of 'high private' to that of major, inclusive."

89 COLORED VETERANS IN MEMORABLE PARADE

Old Soldiers Form an Imposing Scene at Rochester Last Week

AT DOUGLASS MONUMENT

Exercises Held in Memory of Late Leader —Program at Historic Church— Some of Those Present at Encampment.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 29.—The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic always draws thousands upon thousand of visitors to witness the week's celebrations and to review year by year the fragment of the once great army which responded to the call of President Lincoln. It is estimated that fully five hundred Negroes including the colored veterans, their families and friends were in attendance.

Each year as this remarkable host dwindles in numbers the enthusiasm correspondingly rises, and to many who witnessed that last memorable 45th annual parade it was a spectacle the like of which will never be witnessed again, for all that remains of that grand army is rapidly passing away and soon nothing but the memories of the last few parades, the memories of the brave deeds and heroic soldiers will be read only in the history of our Republic. No history of any Grand Army meeting could be replete without the history of the Negro soldier and his part in that grand host.

The Trooping of Colors.

The program from start to finish was filled with interest. The beginning of the ceremonies was the "trooping of colors." Two hundred standard-bearers, carrying the tattered old flags, marched into the great convention hall and went through the ceremony, first dipping the colors in honor of their commander-in-chief, then in honor of the veterans of the G. A. R. The colors were then stacked at the rear of the stage. Gov. John A. Dix then gave the address of welcome, speaking in highest terms of the G. A. R.

The most interesting ceremonies, pertaining to the race, was held at the monument of Frederick Douglass, near the New York Central Station. Miss Celesta Washington, of New Orleans, placed upon the monument a wreath, the gift of colored veterans of Mississippi and Louisiana. Historic A. M. E. Zion Church, Favor street, kept open house and was the headquarters for the colored veterans and ladies of the G. A. R. This church was organized in 1827. Here in 1849 the "North Star" was edited by Frederick Douglass. There in 1850 John Brown made one of his famous speeches. Here was one of the stations of the "underground" railroad, and here Harriet Tubman, the great liberator, conducted many slaves on the road to freedom.

Souvenirs of Frederick Douglass Sold.

The pastor, Rev. J. W. Brown, is a type of one of the wide-awake, progressive ministers, keeping in touch with the spirit of the times and the needs of his people. Much in evidence were G. A. R. badges, douglass monument souvenirs, post cards and photos of Frederick Douglass. The Douglass monument souvenirs gave a complete history of the great memorial to the late Frederick Douglass and interesting incidents in his life.

The greatest feature of the encampment was the grand parade. It is estimated that fully 25,000 veterans were in line. There were 89 "Negro boys" in line, and nearly every department carried a few. They came by twos and threes and fours, until the Department of the Potomac swung past with twenty-one men in line, led by the son of Frederick Douglass, Maj. Charles Douglass, who looked the picture of his illustrious father, with pure white hair, his shoulders erect, walking every inch a soldier, amids enthusiastic cheers and applause.

Thirty-four Negro Veterans March With Department of Louisiana.

The next great number of Negro soldiers were the Departments of Louisiana and Mississippi with thirty-four men in line, headed by that grand old man, Col. James Lewis, and Comrade James H. Wolff. Each carried a long sugar cane stalk, tipped with a branch of cotton in full bloom. Tattered and torn flags, bent forms and tottering steps tell better than words the story of '61-'65; and on they went past the reviewing stand occupied by President Taft.

Thursday Evening's Program.

Thursday night was designated as Frederick Douglass camp fire and entertainment. Long before the hour of opening the church was packed to the doors. The program follows: Music, selected, band; invocation, the Rev. W. A. Byrd, Trinity Church; address, "Welcome to Comrades and Friends," the Rev. J. W. Brown; anvil chorus, Verdi, forty trained voices; address, "Frederick Douglass," J. E. Gilman, Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.; vocal solo, "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," Mrs. W. H. Stockton; "Woman's Part in the Civil War," Mrs. R. J. Jeffrey; address, Maj. Charles R. Douglass; recitation, "The Colored Soldier," by Dunbar, Miss Anna E. Grinnage, of Washington, D. C.; vocal solo, "The Old Flag Never Touched the Ground," Miss Emma Johnson and chorus of boys; rapid-fire five minute talks, "Reminiscenses of the War," Comrade Col. H. S. Redman, Col. S. C. Pierce, Comrade Chas. A. Smith, Col. S. D. Richardson, Col. James Lewis and others; address, Miss M. L. Jordan, W. R. C.; soldiers' chorus from "Faust," forty voices; recitation, "The Black Regiment," Mrs. Olive E. Brooks; "Frederick Douglass, an Organizer," Comrade James H. Wolff; music, band; "America," congregation; benediction, the Rev. J. E. Mason. Mrs. J. G. Lee officiated at the piano.

MAJ. CHARLES DOUGLASS
Son of Frederick Douglass

The committee in charge of the entertainment consisted of John W. Thompson, Mrs. R. J. Jeffrey, the Rev. J. W. Brown, W. B. Keyes, L. M. Scott, John G. Lee and Leon J. DuBois.

Among Those Present.

Among the many visitors we noticed Mrs. Julia Mason Layton, Miss Anne E. Grinnage, Mrs. Olive F. Brooks, Mrs. J. C. Collier, Mrs. M. E. Griffin, Mr. Robert Wards, B. F. Davis, E. G. Brooks, Maj. Charles R. Douglass, Jas. S. Johnson, N. B. Marshall, H. T. Conroy, of Washington, D. C.; John A. Smith, John F. Williams, John Brandy, Benjamin Welch, all of Baltimore, Md.; Col. James Lewis, Mrs. Josephine Lewis, Mr. Alfred Mitchell, Foster Juinchase, Alfonzo Tony, Frany C. Taylor, J. O. Bernel, Paul Bruney, all of Louisiana; Chas. A. Smith, Arthur Hausman, J. Henry Ware, of Auburn, N. Y.; Chas. H. Derly, Theodore W. Duffin, Walter Denning, D. Denning, F. S. Swan, Walter Story, of Bath, N. Y.; Charles Jennings, Penn Yann George B. Kelley, Upper Troy, N. Y.; Mrs. E. W. Carlyle, Chicago; Miss Mary E. Beard, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. Henrietta Johnson, Anchorage, Ky.; W. L. McWright, Orangeburg, S. C.; Mrs. James W. Watts, Omaha, Neb.; Chas. W. Watkins, Toronto, Ont.; Mrs. W. H. Talbert, Mrs. Thomas Dellworth, Mrs. Clara Perigrino, Mrs. James Manuel, Mrs. Frank Whiting, Mrs. Mary McAlkin, Mrs. D. W. Smith, Mrs. Mary Pollard, Miss Katherine Robinson, Miss Anna Keyes, Mrs. Wm. Wooby, of Buffalo, N. Y.; James B. Rutherford, Bradford, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Denning, Douglass Johnson, Chicago; E. S. Swans, Horsehead, N. Y.; Andrew James, Mrs. Susan A. Moore, Miss Carrie Aobinson, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. L. M. Carter, Boston; A. Johnson, Toledo, O.; P. J. Jones, Addison, N. Y.; George H. Jones, M. Jerome Brown, Curtis Brown, Corning, N. Y.; John Simins, Capt. Isaac Powell, New Berne, N. C.; Capt. S. O. Nixon, Kinston, N. C.; Wm. Elliott, Louis Onley, Norfolk, Va.; Nelson Dudley, Joseph McFarland, Natchez, Miss.; Francis Richards, Capt. W. B. Banks, Mrs. Wilmont Thomas, Ithaca, N. Y.; George Derry, Concord, Del.; Mr. and Mrs. K. Crutchfield, Geneva, N. Y.; E. W. Desmond, Chicago; Moffitt Hulette, Chas. Grandy, Norfolk, Va.; H. W. Rolls, Bellaire, O.; Mrs. Matilda Williams, Savannah, Ga.; William Hays, Wilmington, Del.; Mr. and Mrs. John C. Thorne, Rome, N. Y.; Geo. W. Chivers and wife, Los Angeles, Cal.; Elenora D. Washington, Natchez, Miss.; Amenda Cabell, Viola Cabell Godry, Henderson, Ky.; Miss Gertrude Paige, Washington, D. C.; John Bland, Geneva, N. Y.; M. S. Henry B. Valentine, Sr., Philadelphia, Pa.; James E. Mason, Livingston College, N. C.; John Giles, New Haven, Conn.; Louis Narrenter, Frankfort, Ky.; Joseph Trince, Littl eFalls, N. Y.; John W. Hoffman, Ossining, N. Y.; Jerry D. Allen, Franklin, Pa.; Joseph Parker, Matthew Herman, John Briggs, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Chas. H. Jones, Baltimore, N. Y.; George Brown, Bradford, Pa.; William Moore, Elmira; Nelson Jones, Penn Yann; E. M. Chenault, Robert Cradle, Newport, R. I.; Louis E. Yancy, Louisville, Ky.; R. H. Morris, Danville, Pa.; Algernon Gibbs, Philadelphia; M. S. Rush, Coatesville, Pa.; Anthony J. West, L. S. Freeman, Wm. M. Walton, Springfield, Mass.; Joseph Leonard, W. M. Heavey, Levi Overton, Connecticut; Mrs. Emma Barley, Syracuse; S. J. Patterson, Isaac Reganza, J. B. Rutherford, Bradford, Pa.; George Baldwin, Trenton, N. J.

Too much praise cannot be given the many hostesses during the week for the care and comfort provided for their guests. On every hand was to be heard words of praise and commendation.